

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-5 and 7-8 without prejudice, and add new claims 9-11.

1-5. (Canceled).

6. (Original) A method for jumping tracks on a double-layer optical disk from a first address A on a first data layer to a target address D on a second data layer, comprising:

- a. reading the first address A where the optical head is currently positioned;
- b. jumping to the second data layer;
- c. reading a relative second address B on the second data layer that corresponds to the first address A on the first data layer; and
- d. if the second address B on the second data layer is smaller than the first address A on the first data layer, then:
 - d1. obtaining a third address C which is equal to the first address A minus the second address B;
 - d2. designating the first address A as the address where the optical head is positioned, and obtaining a new target address $D + C$ on the second data layer;
 - d3. performing a calculation function based on the first address A and the new target address; and
 - d4. moving the optical head to the new target address on the second data layer; and
- e. if the second address B on the second data layer is larger than the first address A on the first data layer, then:
 - e1. designating the second address B as the address where the optical head is positioned;
 - e2. performing a calculation function based on the second address B and the target address D; and
 - e3. moving the optical head to the target address D on the second data layer.

7-8. (Canceled).

9. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein step d3 includes:
calculating the number of tracks that the optical head needs to be moved; and
determining the movement direction of the optical head.

10. (New) A method for jumping tracks on a double-layer optical disk from a first address A on a first data layer to a target address D on a second data layer, comprising:

- a. reading the first address A where the optical head is currently positioned;
- b. jumping to the second data layer;
- c. reading a relative second address B on the second data layer that corresponds to the first address A on the first data layer;
- d. if the second address B on the second data layer is larger than the first address A on the first data layer, then performing a calculation function based on the second address B and the target address D, and moving the optical head to the target address D on the second data layer; and
- e. if the second address B on the second data layer is smaller than the first address A on the first data layer, then:
 - e1. shifting the address of the second address B on the second data layer and obtaining a new target address on the second data layer based on this address shift;
 - e2. performing a calculation function based on the first address A and the new target address; and
 - e3. moving the optical head to the new target address on the second data layer.

11. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein step e3 includes:
calculating the number of tracks that the optical head needs to be moved; and
determining the movement direction of the optical head.